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New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, APRIL 18, 1886. SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Meeting of Liberals opposed to Mr. Gladstone. = Mrs. Bartlett acquitted. = Cable rates to be reduced. —— De Lesseps says John Bigelow's canal statements are absurd.

Congness.-The House in session. = Passage of the bill authorizing the establishment of export tobacco factories. === The Warder-Stealey bri-

Domestic .- Strikers indicted in St. Louis; others sentenced in Texas; railroad switchmen quitting work in Chicago. = Many persons hurt by an explosion of molten metal in Pittsburg. === Explosion of giant powder at Clintonville, Wis. Governor Hill signed the bill to make twelve hours a day's work on the horse railroads. = A defaulting eashier at Angelica, N. Y.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.- No settlement of the Third Avenue Surface Railroad strike. === An arrest for assault and battery in Mrs. Gray's bakery. = Arrival of the elephant Alice, === Review of the American opera season, ==== Funeral of George L. Lorillard. - Hearing on the Arcade Railway plan. - Mr. Bickmore gave his closing lecture. — Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grams), 78.14 cents. Stocks dull at better figures, closing steady.

THE WEATHER.-Indications for to-day: Fair or clear and warmer weather followed by light rams. Temperature yesterday : Highest, 54°; lowest, 41°; average, 46180.

So upright a man as Blackstone held that there was no moral guilt involved in breaking customs laws, because such statutes are founded merely on expediency. Perhaps the two prominent merchants who have fled from Montreal after having peen detected in this business, can justify their conduct to themselves by falling back on Blackstone as authority: but their re idence in the United States will afford them more real comfort. Unfortunately for their reputations as church members and reputable citizens, breaking the tariff laws in their case involved something more than smuggling; it is commonly called perjury.

We devote nearly a page of THE TRIBUNE this morning to amateur sporting interests, so that each reader may see for himself what the prospects are for his favorite sport during the on. Admirers of baseball will take notice that the real contest of the bats opened yesterday in the American Association. The eight clubs composing that organization are all so evenly matched that the struggle promises to be unusually close and exciting. The three favorite clubs now are the Metropolitan, the St. Louis and the Cincinnati; but the race will be a long one, and nothing less than inspiration could pick the winner as early as thes.

There is a good chance now for the House to establish a proper precedent in regard to National aid to citizens in distress. Congress is asked to vote money to the sufferers from floods in Alabama, and to the sufferers from the tornado in Minnesota. The request should be refused. Let Alabama and Minnesota themselves come to the rescue first. Then if State aid is not sufficient, let an appeal be issued to the people of the-whole country who would respond generously as they always do. But help should not be sought from the Federal Government. It was not organized to dispense the people's money in charity.

Little progress has been made toward the settlement of the Third Avenue Railway strike. The managers of the road stand firmly by their refusal to dismiss any of their employes simply because other employes do not like them. As to the other grievances, the question of wages, etc., these they will submit to arbitration, after the strikers shall have resumed their places, or as many places as are not yet filled with new men. The strikers, however, do not seem inclined to recede from their demand for the dismissal of the non-union employes. The position of the managers of the railroad in regard to the dismissal of these men apparently has the approval of the Railroad Commissioners. A conference of the managers, the strikers and the Commissioners will be held to-morrow morning.

A torpedo, however excellent in design and construction, is of little use unless there is a suitable boat to carry it into the fight. The boat which does this should be swift, and present only a small target for the enemy's shot. On the fifteenth page of this issue will be found a description of such a boat. Presenting a section only two feet high and twenty feet broad, it is expected to steam along at the rate of twenty-four and a half knots an hour, discharge the torpedoes over the bow and return at the same speed, without turning its broadside to the fire of the vessel attacked. A boat of this kind will probably be completed in time to take part in the approaching torpedo trials. Both for reasons of National defence and because it is to be viewed by commissioners from six leading European Governments it is desirable that this test shall be complete and decisive. It might be a good plan to have a separate commission to devise means of defence for the ironclads against the torpedoes; for if Yankee ingenuity can circumvent Yankee torpedoes it should be known soon, and not after a costly torpedo service has been established.

Judge Moore is teaching the gange and ruffians of Brooklyn a needed lesson. When

heeded. Twelve fellows, all under twentytwo years old, made up the "Shark Gang," whose misdeeds are now under consideration. Four were sent to prison on Friday and one more was sentenced yesterday. The others ought not to get off easily. Gangs in this city have been on their good behavior of late on account of the severe treatment which many of their members received in the courts some time ago, and Judge Moore's determination to make all parts of Brooklyn safe at all hours deserves hearty commendation.

The opponents of Home Rule in Ireland doubtless will consider Mr. Goschen's "reply ' to the congratulatory dispatches from this country to Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell as decidedly neat. It is in effect that when the Civil War broke out in America, England and all Europe were against the North, but the North paid no attention to foreign opinion. Neither will England pay attention to American opinion when it is in favor of disumon. Unfortunately the cases are not parallel. Mr. Gladstone is not proposing disunion. He is urging the strengthening of the Empire. Did it mean disunion in Austria when Hungary was granted a separate parliament for home affairs ? Or was Hungary dismembered because the same privilege was given to Croatia? The Austro-Hungarian Empire to-day is stronger than before, thanks to this division and sub-division of legislative control. Is it unfriendly to Great Britain to wish her the same good luck? It will be time enough to draw the disunion parallel when England once gives to Ireland what every seceding State in 1861 had always had-a separate legislature, absolute authority in local affairs and the privilege of being governed by its own people.

FREEDOM OF LABOR.

Freedom has been the boast of the United States since Independence was actieved. Freedom of labor is the grandest result of the great civil war. Men all free, and equal in rights, labor all free, and equal in rights and lawful opportunities, make this country what it is. These alone are enough to make this land the refuge of all who suffer or are oppressed.

But some who have been subjected to oppression all their lives, when they reach a free country where all have equal rights, do not know what to do with their freedom. In politics they are apt to mistake freedom for license to tyrannize over others. In labor they are apt to employ the unjust, cruel and brutal methods to which laborers have resorted for their defence in overcrowded lands where the laws afford no equal justice for rich and poor alike. To be free, they imagine embraces the right to domineer over somebody else. So they bring to this country the strike and the boycott and organizations to deprive other workingmen of their bread and means of livelihood who do not please to subject themselves to rules which associations make. This is not freedom, but slavery of labor. It threatens not only social order but that very freedom and equality of rights which make this country a refuge for the oppressed. Having gained for themselves the blessings which the Republic bestows these mistaken men would poison the very fountain of blessings for themselves and others in their ignorance of the free institutions which they enjoy. Few men of American birth and train ing are found in the ranks of coercionists and boycotters. Nearly all are men who have not yet learned what freedom means and how to enjoy it.

So they would exclude others from immigrating hither lest the labor market should be overcrowded. They are ignoran, that the untold resources of this land yet undeveloped offer profitable employment to a working population many times as great as we now have. The narrow prejudices of a cramped and crowded life abroad still confine their minds. So they would prevent the training of apprentices for the trades, hoping to secure a monopoly of labor gained admission thereto already. They are ignorant that in the rapid growth of a land like this men and boys are needed and employed vithout training in the new towns and States if only they can begin to do the necessary work. So unions are created and unionists try to force out of employment everywaere the men who do not join them. They cannot comprehend the fact that, against 500,000 persons enrolled in labor organizations, there are 18,000,000 in this country who are not so enrolled, who want no organizations to dictate to them or to make their bargains for them, who will tolerate no tyranny from any quarter, and who have exactly as much right to labor where they please and as they please as the foremost Knight of Labor in the land.

Organization is welcomed in this country, as is every other agency by which the interests of labor may be advanced, so long as it does not assail the freedom of other laborers who are not organized. But the instant their freedom is assailed whether by the use of force or terrorism to support strikes, or by excluding from work men not members of unions, or by the boycott or other foreign methods hostile to American institutions, then suddenly the organization finds itself frowned upon by the vast majority of American citizens. Then the power of the law is turned against it. Then public opinion crushes it. Then it goes down, as did the Molly Maguires and other organizations of like character, detested as an attempt to establish a form of slavery on American soil. The question for Knights of Labor is whether that organization has started on the same down

A COMPROMISE MEASURE.

Mr. Gladstone's speech on Land Purchase lacks one of his most characteristic qualities-lucidity. This result is to be attributed to the tremendous strain to which he has been subjected in presenting two complex schemes to the Commons and in making three elaborate speeches within eight days. His coemies may insinuate that he has intentionally confused the judgment of the House and left the country in a state of bewilderment. It is more natural as well as generous to assume that he was exhausted by the arduous labors of the week and that being deprived of leisure for necessary preparation he was unable to furnish a clear exposition of the measure. Since the bill is imperfeetly understood in London, it is quite impracticable to discuss it intelligently here without the full text of the speech. It apparently provides a meagre appropriation of \$250,000,000 spread over a long period for the purchase of andlords' estates, which Mr. Gladstone himself admits have a capitalized value treble that amount. At the same time it does not exclude any class owning rented land and establishes no limitation of the principle of purchase. The Prime Minister's first Home Rule speech was regarded in London as a masterpiece of exposition, yet the full text of the measure has contained many surprises. The Land Purchase bill in like manner cannot be adequately understood without the complete text. It seems to be generally conceded in London

that the second measure, with all its uncertainties and mathematical contradictions, has not impaired the prospects of Home Rule. Mr. Parnell, while reserving judgment and suggesting needed modifications, dealt with it in a conyoung men of this class are sentenced to fifteen ciliatory spirit, and Mr. Chamberlain, while but there are extant many excellent testime-

years' imprisonment, although they plead offering much destructive criticism, was very guilty, a warning is given that is likely to be careful, as our London correspondent states, to leave the door open for his return to the Liberal side. It is evidently a more favorable measure for the landholders than either the Radicals or the Parnellites are prepared to pass; and a reduction of the basis of purchase from twenty to ten years' rental is altogether probable. Superficially it looks like an elastic scheme fashioned for the express purpose of furnishing abundant room for compromise. Mr. Gladstone has already modified it in deference to his colleagues' criticisms to such an extent as to leave it scarcely recognizable. If it ever gets into Committee of the Whole House, it will be mercilessly hacked to pieces; and if then, with the aid of Tory votes, it finally goes to the House of Lords, many of its salient features will be restored. Mr. Gladstone undoubtedly perceives the need of accommodating the measure to political conditions as they arise. Home Rule is the main issue by which he stands or falls. Land Purchase is a necessary rider to the larger bill, and will have to bide its chances.

The week has closed with a marked improve ment in the prospects of Home Rule. There has been no stampede of the Liberals. Those who were exepected to oppose the Government have done so, but the great mass of the Liberal members have given no sign of deserting Mr. Gladstone. Tue members return to their constituencies for consultation during the Easter recess with a strong conviction that the Home Rule measure will pass by at least twenty majority. Mr. Chamberlain's conciliatory language may be interpreted as a distinct recognition of the fact that the tide is turning in favor of the Government. Far from burning his boats behind him, he opens a bridge for retreat and professes a strong desire to co-operate with the Liberals, if they will enable him to make a difficult change of front in good order. The truth seems to be that he realizes what a cipher he will be in a political combination of Whigs and Tories. He has the strongest reasons which political expediency can furnish for gradually cutting loose from Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen-leaders whom he dislikes and who distrust him-and making peace on honorable terms with Mr. Gladstone, thereby securing the leadership of an undivided Radical

MR. BIGELOW ON THE CANAL. The Hon. John Bigelow's report to the Cham? ber of Commerce on the condition and prospects of the Panama Canal is in no way calculated to change the unfavorable opinions which previous examinations of that enterprise have created. Mr. Bigelow appears anxious to give the Canal Company the full advantage of every contingency, and he seems to wish to believe in the practicability and practicality of the undertaking. But his conscientious character compels him to refrain from exaggeration, and the unvarnished facts as he presents them can soon Again, before the expiration of this indefinite Messrs, Rodrigues and Wyse are generally confirmed by Mr. Bigelow, who only differs from them in estimating the effective power of the capital still to be raised at a higher agure. In speaking of the Chagres River Mr. Bigelow falls into the error of taking for granted the success of one of the plans proposed for dealing with that problem. It is obvious that there can be no certainty on this head. The retaining power of the dam, the force of the freshets, their volume, all are unavoidably matters of conjecture, and time alone can determine whether it is possible by any of the engineering methods proposed to bridle and hold in restraint this formidable s ream.

In regard to all the other factors in the enterprise, Mr. Bigelow frankly intimates that no basis for accurate calculation exists. The extent of the excavation remaining to be done a trifle more amnable. can only be guessed at. The difficulties of the Culebra cut are virtually unknown. The obstacles on the Pagama section are liable to work, and the supply of them is insufficient. If, however, the labor problem can be solved, it does not follow that the canal will be completed within a reasonable time. Mr. Bigelow's inancial estimate proceeds on the assumption that the work to be done will cost no more than the work already done. That position, however. is not warranted. Mr. Rodrigues has shown that the work to be done will almost certainly cost much more than that accomplished. It has, for example, already been ascertained that there is much more rock to be removed from the Culebra section than was originally estimated, while the ultimate cost of dealing with the Chagres may easily be double the first, or even last, estimates. In fact, the elements of uncertainty in the undertaking are so many that it is plainly impossible to make any serious predictions as to completion or as to the financial status of the work if finished. No one can say when or at what cost the canal will be completed, and still less can any one venture to assert, with any show of evidence, that if completed it will be anything but a bankrupt enterprise from the opening.

PASTEUR AND HYDROPHOBIA.

While all Europe is deeply interested in Professor Pasteur's theory of hydrophobia treatment, the feeling is evidently growing, and especially among scientific men, that he has failed to demonstrate its efficiency. The evidence brought forward to show that the dogs who bit many of his patients were really mad has proved singularly defective. In fact, in the majority of the cases there is no evidence worthy of acceptance. The death of three patients after inoculation has also weakened confidence in the treatment, while it has snggested to some minds a doubt whether there may not be as much danger from the process as from the virus of a mad dog. Considering the opportunities that have been afforded to test the treatment, the collection of scientific facts regarding and illustrating it has been inexplicably slow and imperfect. It might almost be thought that M. Pasteur avoided the kind of testimony which alone can settle the question one way or the other.

At the same time, a rival process has been recalled to public attention. Fifty years ago a French physician, Dr. Buisson, made a communication to the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Paris on his observation and experience in the treatment of hydrophobia. His method was to order Russian baths, either vapor or heat, from forty-two to forty-eight degrees néaumur, seven baths in seven days. The wound was washed with liquid ammonia, and the patient was to drink large quantities of hot borage daily to promote perspiration. He prescribed much exercise, and fresh poultices of linseed meal for the wound, to be changed every three hours. If the disease had already declared itself, he kept the patient in the bath until a cure was effected. He said: "Experience has proved to me that hydrophobia may last three days. The cure is sure, following 'my system, the first day; uncertain the second 'day ; impossible the third." He asserted that he had cured himself by his method, and that afterward he effected the complete cure of nearly one hundred persons who had been bitten by rabid dogs. Whether the proof of the madness of the dogs in these cases was better than in those of Dr. Pasteur we do not know,

owners of dogs should treat them "with a little dozen carts sent out with a roving commission more judgment in the matter of water, food, would accomplish much good. exercise and cleanliness," and he denounces the accursed cruelty that keeps a dog forever on the chain."

AUTHORS ON STRIKE.

will meet with the general sympathy of all lovers capital to employ whom it pleases. of literature; though there must remain a doubt in the minds of judicious persons as to the propriety of the means chosen to secure the object in question, The grievances (as formulated at the recent meeting reported to have been held under the auspices of the Authors' Club) seem to be substantially as follows: 1. Insufficient and arbitrary pecuniary emoluments. 2. Irregular and often excessive hours of labor. 3. Inadequate protection from foreign competition. Under the first head. Mr. Walt Whitman, the well-known poet, is reported as testifying that his total receipts, during a year, from his literary contributions, were \$28, or something less than 8 cents a day. For a person of Mr. Whitman's recognized position in his profession, this certainly seems a moderate scale of remuneration, being about one twenty-seventh part of the sum received by drivers on the horse-car lines; and it must also be remembered that Mr. Whitman has no competitor in his particular line of business. On the other hand, Mr. S. L. Clemens (Mark Twain) is understood to receive a rather larger annual stinend; but this discrepancy was modified by his sticks at it till he gets the truth or exposes the lie, characteristic offer to accept a profit based upon an average struck between Mr. Whitman's and his own. As regards bours of labor, Mr. Sidney Luska, author of "As it was Written," informed the meeting that he worked upon that novel between the hours of 8 in the evening and 4 in the morning; and Mr. T. B. Aldrich said that during three consecutive years he wrote eighteen hours a day on "Two Bites at a Cherry," and was then able to get it printed only in The Atlantic magazine, of which he is Editor. Upon the subject of foreign competition, Mr. Henry James remarked that an English firm were preparing to issue an expurgated edition of his novel, " The Bostonians," in ten duodecimo pages, at one cent a copy, with a discount of 75 per cent to the trade; the pirated reprint containing nothing but the plot, the characters, and the necessary action; while Mr. William D. Howells complained that a translation of the scure French author, M. de Balzac, was outselling the specimens of the "New School of Fiction" pro-

ceeding from his own pen. So far we may follow the authors with sympathy; but the wisdom of the action they propose to take upon these data is less apparent. Even admitting that the publishers (against whom the strike is aimed) are entirely to blame for the existing state of things, consideration should be given to their statement that they can hold out for an indefinite number of years to come on the unsold stock of American works already in their possession. Again, before the expiration of this indefinite period, other writers may arise willing to work upon the terms repudiated by their striking brethren; and should a "boycott" of these volunteers be attempted as was suggested at the meet.

Apart Kalaer Wilhelm's recent highly celebration obtain a portrait of his father for presentation to a public institution, waited upon the artist with some fine photographs and asked him if he could undertake the fast, Mr. Herkomer was reluctant, but at last was permaded. After a littletime, however, he thought that the family likeness between father and so might assist him in also work, and so induced the latter to sit for his portait as an influence on the development of the first subject. Naturally enough, the young man's wife came also to be painted as a produnt to her busiand, and so two to be painted as a produnt to her busiand, and so two to be painted as a produnt to her busiand, and so two to be painted as a produnt to her busiand, and so two to be painted as a produnt to her busiand, and so two to be painted as a produnt to her busiand, and so two to be painted as a produnt to her busiand, and so two to be painted as a produnt to her busiand, and so two to be painted as a produnt to her busiand. At the last moment, just as Mr. Herkomer was reluctant, but at last was permaded. After a littletime, however, he thought ask the hast. Mr. Herkomer was reluctant, but at last was permaded. After a littletime, however, he thought ask was permaded. After a littletime, however, he thought ask was permaded. After a littletime, however, he thought ask. Mr. Herkomer was reluctant, but at last was permaded. After a littletime, however, he th justify but one conclusion. The statements of period, other writers may arise willing to work teers be attempted (as was suggested at the meet ing), the real victims of it would be the public it-self; and the public might retaliate by refusing to lend freshness and vicor to the grant old Emperor; and buy the books of the strikers at any price. Were as he flitted about among the ladies of the Diplomatic such a spirit of antagonism once aroused, there is such a spirit of antagonism once aroused, there is no foretelling where it might end; but there can be little doubt that the authors would end either in the poorhouse or the penitentiary. It would be more in accord with the spirit of American institutions to submit the matters in dispute to a board of arbitration, composed of critics, female novelable for the foreign skies, one could scarcely realize that this was the same man who won his youthful source at European had been made to bite the dust at Waterdoo. Ruddy and radiant in his scarlet uniform of the Gardes du Corps, now chatting cheerily for a few moments with the scarce with the poorhouse or the penitentiary. It would be the same man who won his youthful source at European had been made to bite the dust at Waterdoo. Ruddy and radiant in his scarlet uniform of the Gardes du Corps, now chatting cheerily for a few moments with the same from partially stress from the same man who won his youthful source at European had been made to bite the dust at Waterdoo. Ruddy and radiant in his scarlet uniform of the Gardes du Corps, now chatting cheerily for a few moments with the same from partially stress from the same from partially stress and the same man who won his youthful source at this was the same man who won his youthful source at Waterdoo. Ruddy and radiant in his scarlet uniform of the Gardes du Corps, now chatting cheerily for a few moments with the same from partial stress of other foreign skies, one could scarcely realize that this was the same man who won his youthful source at European had been made to bite the dust at Waterdoo. Ruddy and radiant in his scarlet uniform of the Gardes du Corps. readers and the author of "The Buntling Ball,"

> The country would be pleased to have President Cleveland get married. The gentle companionship of a charming woman is a very good thing for the herves. And it would not burt the President to be nerves. And it would not burt the President to be

volcano is too active they may be overwhelmed by prove much more formidable than expected. a lava flood or a shower of ashes. If it stops work-Finally, the labor question is very troublesome, | ing altogether, they at once begin to look out for a the mortality on the Isthmus being so great | violent explosion in some other direction. The as recently become inactive. The lakes of fire have disappeared, and where they glowed and seethed a great chasm exists. But the people are not satisfied. They are now anticipating a severe ruption from the volcano on the summit of Mauna Loa, the mountain which rises between five and six thousand feet about Kilauea. In ail cases of sudden cessation in the activity of a crater which has been working steadily, the presumption is in favor of a fresh outburst somewhere else, but it is as likely to Now, strauger, if you owe so much you really cannot occur at a distance as in the vicinity, and it may take the form of an earthquake in Japan or Califorms instead of an eruption from Mauna Loa. The fact is that volcanoes are more uncertain than politics, and science has so far failed in attempting to account for their eccentric movements, though sometimes it is possible to predict special action.

> If the laboring people will permit the labor hierarchy to make war upon them, they must expect to

Most of the President's graver blunders have been caused by his erroneous notion that nobody else under the skies can adequately fill his place, and that the Government would be forced to suspend but for him. There could be no graver error. So far as we have heard there has lived but one man whose relation in life was such as to cause an absointe vacuum when he passed away. He was a gentleman of color, and lived on Long Island, and Drs. Betts, Assheton, Chestnut, Collins and Masden was widely known for his many virtues. The farm- gone within a month, and Drs. Fulton, Tudor, Lewis, ers for miles around employed his intelligent and experienced services for the destruction of a certain justly abused and malodorous animal which occasionally infested their barns. When he died, it was mournfully and truly said that his like would never again be found, and to this day his place in the esteem and service of the public remains a drink of water, exclaiming: "A windmill never goes vacant. But with this solitary exception " man yet can do what has by man been done." The President should come a little closer to the people who

would greatly delight people who live on or above Fifty-ninth-st; for though the rainy season ended only a few days ago, the Boulevard and upper rogate Rollina. The difference in the two cases is avenues are covered with a fine dust that is driven that one witness talks too much, while the other would

nials to the effectiveness of Dr. Buisson's about in clouds by the April breezes. The many not talk at all. But the impartial Surrogate seems discarriages rolling up and down to the Park make posed to teach both classes of women a lesson In connection with the general subject, the advice of a naval surgeon who writes to The Pall Mall Budget is timely. He suggests, as a means of preventing hydrophobia, that the owners of doga should treat them "with a little owners of doga should treat them "with a little owners of doga should treat them "with a little owners of doga should treat them "with a little owners of doga should treat them "with a little owners of doga should treat them "with a little owners of doga should treat them "with a little owners of doga should treat them "with a little owners of doga should treat them "with a little owners of doga should treat them "with a little owners of doga should treat them "with a little owners of doga should treat them "with a little owners of doga should treat them "with a little owners of doga should treat them "with a little owners of doga should treat them "with a little owners of doga should treat them "with that Smith is smitten with that young Robinson woman." "And way do you with that young Robinson woman." "And way do you with that young Robinson woman." "And way do you with that young Robinson woman." "And way of the fall and the with that young Robinson woman." "And way of the fall and the with that young Robinson woman." "And way of your with that young Robinson woman." "And way of your with that young Robinson woman." "And way of your with that young Robinson woman." "And way of your with that young Robinson woman." "And way of your with that young Robinson woman." "And way of your with that young Robinson woman." "And way of your with the young Robinson woman." "And way of your with the young Robinson woman." "And way of your with the young Robinson woman." "And way of your with that young Robinson woman." "And way of your with that young Robinson woman." "And way of your with that young Robinson woman." "And way of your with the young Robinson woman." "And way of your with the young Robinson woman." "And way of your with the young Robinson woman." "And way of your with the young Robinson

The weapons with which labor establishes its just demands must be weapons in harmony with the American doctrine of personal freedom, common justice and equal rights. Capital must concede the The determination on the part of American right of labor to organize and to act through oranthors to secure better terms from their employers ganization. Labor must concede the right of

In the collision between the Oregon Line steamer to about the same place as the Oregon, was kept for the season.

If the season would up his season incontinently be allowed by shifting her cargo so as to raise the leak. affoat by shifting her cargo so as to raise the leak above the water-line. It was apparently even a larger wound than the Oregon sustained, moreover, for one of the San Francisco papers says a street car might have been driven through it In the Pacific collision no life was lost, and neither of the completely smashed in.

The Pan-Electric witnesses all seem to appreciate the fact that they are on trial. They do not answer embarrassing questions as honest men opera houses and concert-rooms during the last would, by showing the imputations conveyed to be unfounded, but they fly into a passion and abuse that sagacious and imperturbable member of the committee, Mr. Ranney. As for Mr. Ranney, he

PERSONAL.

Senator Warner Miller, Congressman Burleigh, Gard ner G. Hubbard and Alexander Graham Bell are leaders in the formation of parties in Washington to spend Easter Sunday at Natural Bridge, Va.

Mr. James R. Osgood, who sails for London on April 28, was entertained at dinner in Boston last Thursday evening by the Bowdoin College class of 1854, to which

The Rev. Dr. George E. Ellis has been re-elected President of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale will be among the speakers at the Pullitps Exeter Academy alumni re-union in Boston, April 28.

Vassar College's new president, the Rev. James M. Taylor, is pas of ithe Fourth Baptist Church of Provi-

Vice President Frank Thompson, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, will take his family to Europe for the summer, sailing on the Etruria on May 22.

There is a little ripple of amusement in Boston art cir-cles at an illustration of Mr. Hubert Herkomer's characteristic eleverness, which has just been told by the gen-tleman who experienced it. This gentleman, desiring to obtain a portrait of his father for presentation to a pub-

Anent Kalser Wilhelm's recent birth tay celebration Corps, now chatting cheerly for a few moments with

Colonel R. G. Ingersoll, Channey M. Depew, Governor Hill, Mayor Grace, Ros oe Conkling and F. X. Schoonmaker are among the speakers who will be present

Speaking of the good-nature of Senator Chace, The People who live near active volcanoes have a good many causes for vigilance and anxiety. If the volcano is too active they may be overwhelmed by

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Washington Critic says that since the appointmen of Senator Jackson as a United States Circuit Judge Congressman McMulan has run a lightning rod up his spinal column and out at the top of his hat to prevent accidents in case the lightning should strike him

THE VIRGINIA WAY TO PAY DEBT.

Not to money changers go as men of common station, But like a bold, free ranger pay with a proclamation.

Roarding-house Keeper-I understood you to say Roaring noise keep of you, yourself and wife, when I told you was amount I would board you for. I knew nothing about the old lady.

Son-in-law-Oh, mother lives so much in the past that

long ago stopped paying anything for her.-[Tid It would sound rather queer to announce the appoint ment of Colonel B. Gott as postmaster of the City of

Box-Office Civility.—Treasurer—Well, madam, what do you want! Don't keep the people waiting!
Woman (who has bought her ticket before and returned with it)—Look here, young feller. This ticket you sold me puts me next to a nigger. Do you hear—next to a nigger.

Treasurer-Well, tell the nigger if he doesn't like it he Says The M Louis Speciator: "With Dr. Goodell dead,

Brank and others about to depart, there will be almost a clean sweep in the religious world." This will give the Sucago papers a chance to refer again to St. Louis as "the tough old river town." Here is a clash of legal opinion: General Eutler the other day in the Court of Common Pleas refused to take

Judge Russell declared that he could not "practice law on wind." Which way does the wind blow here ! Senator Jones, of Florida, says that he has been paired on all questions that have come before the Senate, so

THE MUSICAL SEASON CLOSES.

A REVIEW OF SIX ACTIVE MONTHS.

Practically the musical season of 1885-'86 same to an end yesterday. For a month to come there will be concerts in plenty, but they will be of no significance in comparison with the series of affairs which have either been concluded or which will find their conclusion to-day. Last Saturday the last of the Philharmonic concerts took place, one week after the, last entertainment projected by the Symphony Society State of California and the lumber-laden bark On Thursday the forty-eighth semi-weekly concert of the Portland, in the Pacific recently, it is of some in- Thomas Popular series occurred. Yesterday the terest to know that the steamer, which was cut in- American Opera Company gave its final representation

fore the end of 1885, and the Germans at the Metropoiltan closed their house on March 6 while the tide of popularity and artistic as well as fluancial success was redoubtable Mapleson, but it is scarcely to be imagined vessels went down. The bark, however, was only dubious quality) in our present state of plethora and saved by her load of lumber, for her bows were indigestion. We are therefore in a position to-day to glance at the season and strike a balance which will be reasonably indicative of the sufferings and enjoyments of the musical season.

> six months, and those who have observed the daily record, will not need to be told that the season has been in every sense a most extraordinary one. The number of notable operatic performances alone (omitting from con-sideration the productions of German operas and operettas at the Thalia Theatre, and the representations of English operettas that have been with us daily) which the New-York public has been called on to patronize has been 126. Of these eightsen have been Italian, fifty-two German and fifty-six English (the Brooklyn season of the American Opera Company is not included). Besides these entertainments we have had forty-eight Popular concerts and six Philharmonic concerts conducted by Tucodore Thomas, six Symphony Society and three Oratorio Society concerts conducted by Walter J. Damrosch, five concerts composed largely of new compositions concert conducted by Herr Seidl and a host of less significant affairs. The Paliharmonic, Symphony and Ora-torio concerts were each given twice, so that the number of standard entertanaments, not dramatic, in which large forces were employed was eighty-four. A simple idea of the activity that has signalized the season, but it does not present artistic results, and to these we wish to devote a few words. And first touching the affairs which have been most

persistent in their demands upon the attention of the reviewers and recorders of musical occurrences—the Thomas Popular Concerts. These were the fruit of an enterprising spirit whose existence and alms. The TRIBUNE was the first to discuss in January of last year. It was a daring thing in a city so well provided with high-class entertainments as New-York to project a series of semi-weekly concerts to last from the beginning of November to the middle of April. The experiment could scarcely result successfully so far as pecuniary considerations were concerned, and it was not at all surprising to close observers to learn from the programme-sheets of the last two concerts that next season the series will be limited to six evening concerts and twelve matinees, the latter divided evenly between the Young People's series and a series of "Six Classical Thursday Ma inces." Place New-York in the position of Boston in respect of orchestral concerts and operas, and doubtless the semi-weekly Populars would be financially successful, out with first-class music on all hands, it was too much to expect that the Academy would be filled twice a week by lovers of orchestral music. The concerts have furnished food for a deal of thought and we would not be inclined strenuously to quarrel with any one who should lay the right premises and then argue that they had not done unnixed good in an artistic sense. So far as they have enabled Mr. Thomas to maintain a body of picked instrumentalists, each man an artist of highest character, to keep them in constant practice with each other and to call upon only for high-class work, they have done good. But Mr. Thomas's engagements have been too numerous, and much more frequently than has been men-tioned in the criticisms of the newspaper press the effects of overwork and weariness have been observable in the concerts which we were justified in expecting would be, at least, technically flawless. Washington Chronicle relates that he was sworn in chestral playing is in each instance and in the case of during the absence of Senator Voorhees, who had never | each individual in the band, a work of original producobstacles on the Parama section are liable to obstacles on the parama section are liable to prove much more formidable than expected. Finally, the labor question is very troublesome, the mortality on the Isthmus being so great that only one or two tropical races can stand the great crater of Kilauca, in the Hawaiian Islands, the particular of the mortality of the mortality one or two tropical races can stand the great crater of Kilauca, in the Hawaiian Islands, the particular of the mortality of the mortality of the mortality of the mortality of the state of the same circumstances. Mr. Thomas are liable to compose to compose to compose well symmore, was walking down the alse to his seat, the tist for a composer to compose to compose well symmore, was walking down the same circumstances. Mr. Thomas and the particular of the majority of the majority of the majority of his men in the Parinary one pation of the majority of his men in the Parinary one record of work done for the Populars alone is something starting. A review of the forth-eight programmes dis-closes that over 150 compositions by exactly fifty com-posers were produced. Following is a list of the com-posers with the number of representations given each in the course of the season:

1	Buch 7	Kreutzer
1	Baccont	Laio
1	Ecctnoved30	Lassen
1	perilo2	Lisat
ı	Buet 1	Mackengle
8	Boc herini 4	Mussepel
ı	Rorodin 3	Mendelssohn
ı	lira ma	Mey-rheer
1		Moszkowski
ı	Brach	Morart
ı	Chabrier	Nicotal
ı	Cherubini	Fratt. Silas G
1	Delib 8 2	
1		Raff
3	Floersheim 1	Rossini
١	Fucus 3	ou austein1
1		Saint Saens
ı	Glack 2	Schubert
١	Goetz	Schumann
1	Goldmark 1	Spohr
1	Gounad	Strauss (Joseph and John)
١	Grieg 1	Svemiaen
ı	Haiten 1	Tscholgowsky,
1		Vols naun
ı	Haydn 4	Wagner
ı	Jensen 1	
d		in cook

overweiming majority of them were extremely familiar pieces; the forty-exht concerts produced only three movelties and some of them were the veriest trifles. It is not preasant in putting on record a series of events of such predominating influence as the Thomas Popular concerts of 1885-1886 to be obliged to confess that they think not introduce to the public one new work of magnitude and significant merit.

Here is the list of novelties in the order in which they were becaused out:

were brought out:		
Composer.	1 Title	Date.
Pratt. Silas G Borodin, A. Garasheim	Wedding Music "Norwegian Artisis Carriva "The Vine" (Ballet) Nottarno Op. 40 Court Minuet. "Sketch of the Steppes"	November 24 December 16 January 5 January 7 January 7 January 12 February 2 February 3 March 23 March 23 March 23

Of these thirteen compositions two (those of Grieg and

senator Jones, of Florida, says that he has been shared to be the band been start for the Senator, and it is the doling agoin trying to discuss labor matters. Its apasmodic contortions resemble the fluir terings of a hee in that has sidered decaptation and problems around trying to fine her missing top-piece. It is a substantial that he non-been stiffered decaptation and makes around trying to fine her missing top-piece into dail the non-been stiffered decaptation and makes around trying to fine her missing top-piece into dail the non-been stiffered decaptation and problems around trying to fine her missing top-piece into dail the non-been stiffered decaptation and problems around trying to fine her missing top-piece into dail the non-been stiffered decaptation and problems around trying to fine her missing top-piece into daily the stiffered decaptation and problems around trying to fine her missing top-piece into daily the stiffered decaptation and problems around trying to fine her missing top-piece into daily the stiffered decaptation and problems around trying to fine her missing top-piece into daily the stiffered decaptation and problems are decapted in the stiffered decaptation and problems are decapted in the stiffered decaptation and the

NOT A HELPFUL LIEUTENANT,
Pross The Washington Orbits,
riin from in to Mr. Fowderly what O'Donovan
his to Mr. Parnell,